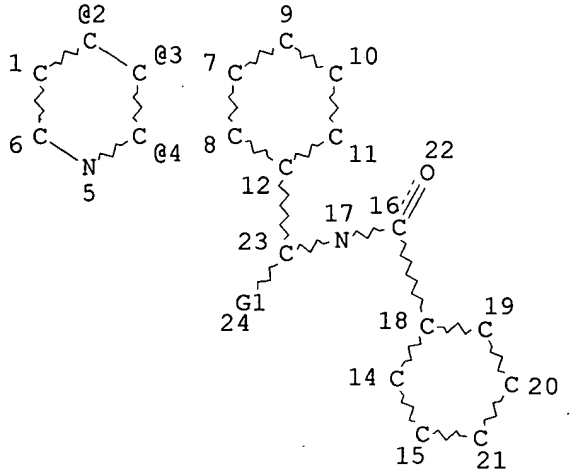
=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



VAR G1=2/3/4
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC 4 15 12
NUMBER OF NODES IS 23

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:20:00 ON 19 DEC 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:20:06 ON 19 DEC 2006
L1 STRUC
L2 31 S L1
L3 496 S L1 FUL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:23:03 ON 19 DEC 2006
L4 12 S L3

=> fil caplus

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	41.37	210.28

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-9.00	-9.00

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:25:07 ON 19 DEC 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Dec 2006 VOL 145 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Dec 2006 (20061218/ED)

=> d bib abs 1-12

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:1093266 CAPLUS
DN 145:432223
TI Method of treating schizophrenia prodrome
IN Woods, Scott W.
PA Yale University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 64pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006110724	A2	20061019	WO 2006-US13444	20060411

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRAI US 2005-670600P P 20050411
OS MARPAT 145:432223
AB The present invention relates to a method of treating schizophrenia prodrome in human subjects using a NMDA glycine site agonist, a glycine transporter-1 inhibitor or mixts. thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable additive, carrier or excipient.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:15633 CAPLUS
DN 144:184524
TI 2-Chloro-N-[(S)-phenyl [(2S)-piperidin-2-yl] methyl]-3-trifluoromethyl benzamide, monohydrochloride, an inhibitor of the glycine transporter type 1, increases evoked-dopamine release in the rat nucleus accumbens in vivo via an enhanced glutamatergic neurotransmission
AU Leonetti, M.; Desvignes, C.; Bougault, I.; Souilhac, J.; Oury-Donat, F.; Steinberg, R.
CS Sanofi-Aventis, Montpellier, 34184, Fr.

SO Neuroscience (San Diego, CA, United States) (2006), 137(2), 555-564
CODEN: NRSCDN; ISSN: 0306-4522
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB 2-Chloro-N-[(S)-Ph [(2S)-piperidin-2-yl] methyl]-3-trifluoromethyl benzamide, monohydrochloride (SSR504734) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the glycine transporter type 1, which increases central N-methyl-D aspartate glutamatergic tone. Since glutamate has been shown to play a role in the regulation of the dopaminergic system in dopamine-related disorders, such as schizophrenia, the authors investigated the possibility that SSR504734 may modify the basolateral amygdala-elicited stimulation of dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens via an augmentation of glutamate receptor-mediated neurotransmission. First, the authors' data confirmed that SSR504734 is an inhibitor of GlytT1. In the nucleus accumbens of anesthetized rat, SSR504734 (10 mg/kg, i.p.) induced an increase of extracellular levels of glycine as measured by microdialysis coupled with capillary electrophoresis with laser-induced fluorescence detection. Second, the data demonstrated that SSR504734 (10 mg/kg, i.p.) enhanced the facilitatory influence of glutamatergic afferents on dopamine neurotransmission in the nucleus accumbens. Using an electrochem. technique, the authors measured dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens evoked by an elec. stimulation of the basolateral amygdala. SSR504734 facilitated dopamine release evoked by a 20 or a 40Hz frequency basolateral amygdala stimulation. This facilitatory effect was dependent on glutamatergic tone, as intra-nucleus accumbens application of 6-7-dinitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (10-3 M) or -2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid (10-3 M), α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid and N-methyl-D aspartate receptors antagonists, resp., inhibited dopamine release evoked by basolateral amygdala stimulation. Furthermore DL-2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid co-administrated with SSR504734 hampered the dopamine-evoked release facilitation. These data underline the in vivo implication of the glycine uptake mechanism in the control of subcortical glutamate/dopamine interactions.
RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1116563 CAPLUS
DN 144:184457
TI Neurochemical, Electrophysiological and Pharmacological Profiles of the Selective Inhibitor of the Glycine Transporter-1 SSR504734, a Potential New Type of Antipsychotic
AU Depoortere, Ronan; Dargazanli, Gihad; Estenne-Bouhtou, Genevieve; Coste, Annick; Lanneau, Christophe; Desvignes, Christophe; Poncelet, Martine; Heaulme, Michel; Santucci, Vincent; Decobert, Michel; Cudennec, Annie; Voltz, Carolle; Boulay, Denis; Terranova, Jean Paul; Stemmelin, Jeanne; Roger, Pierre; Marabout, Benoit; Sevrin, Mireille; Vige, Xavier; Biton, Bruno; Steinberg, Regis; Francon, Dominique; Alonso, Richard; Avenet, Patrick; Oury-Donat, Florence; Perrault, Ghislaine; Griebel, Guy; George, Pascal; Soubrie, Philippe; Scatton, Bernard
CS CNS Department, Sanofi-Synthelabo Recherche, Bagneux, Fr.
SO Neuropsychopharmacology (2005), 30(11), 1963-1985
CODEN: NEROEW; ISSN: 0893-133X
PB Nature Publishing Group
DT Journal
LA English
AB Noncompetitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) blockers induce schizophrenic-like symptoms in humans, presumably by impairing glutamatergic transmission. Therefore, a compound potentiating this neurotransmission, by increasing extracellular levels of glycine (a

requisite co-agonist of glutamate), could possess antipsychotic activity. Blocking the glycine transporter-1 (GlyT1) should, by increasing extracellular glycine levels, potentiate glutamatergic neurotransmission. SSR504734, a selective and reversible inhibitor of human, rat, and mouse GlyT1 (IC50=18, 15, and 38 nM, resp.), blocked reversibly the ex vivo uptake of glycine (mouse cortical homogenates: ID50: 5 mg/kg i.p.), rapidly and for a long duration. In vivo, it increased (minimal efficacious dose (MED): 3 mg/kg i.p.) extracellular levels of glycine in the rat prefrontal cortex (PFC). This resulted in an enhanced glutamatergic neurotransmission, as SSR504734 potentiated NMDA-mediated excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs) in rat hippocampal slices (minimal efficacious concentration (MEC): 0.5 μM) and intrastriatal glycine-induced rotations in mice (MED: 1 mg/kg i.p.). It normalized activity in rat models of hippocampal and PFC hypofunctioning (through activation of presynaptic CB1 receptors): it reversed the decrease in elec. evoked [3H]acetylcholine release in hippocampal slices (MEC: 10 nM) and the reduction of PFC neurons firing (MED: 0.3 mg/kg i.v.). SSR504734 prevented ketamine-induced metabolic activation in mice limbic areas and reversed MK-801-induced hyperactivity and increase in EEG spectral energy in mice and rats, resp. (MED: 10-30 mg/kg i.p.). In schizophrenia models, it normalized a spontaneous prepulse inhibition deficit in DBA/2 mice (MED: 15 mg/kg i.p.), and reversed hypersensitivity to locomotor effects of d-amphetamine and selective attention deficits (MED: 1-3 mg/kg i.p.) in adult rats treated neonatally with phencyclidine. Finally, it increased extracellular dopamine in rat PFC (MED: 10 mg/kg i.p.). The compound showed addnl. activity in depression/anxiety models, such as the chronic mild stress in mice (10 mg/kg i.p.), ultrasonic distress calls in rat pups separated from their mother (MED: 1 mg/kg s.c.), and the increased latency of paradoxical sleep in rats (MED: 30 mg/kg i.p.). In conclusion, SSR504734 is a potent and selective GlyT1 inhibitor, exhibiting activity in schizophrenia, anxiety and depression models. By targeting one of the primary causes of schizophrenia (hypoglutamatergy), it is expected to be efficacious not only against pos. but also neg. symptoms, cognitive deficits, and comorbid depression/anxiety states.

RE.CNT 86 THERE ARE 86 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:345998 CAPLUS
DN 142:392296
TI Preparation of N-[phenyl(alkylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl]benzamides as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2
IN Dargazanli, Gihad; Estenne Bouhtou, Genevieve; Veronique, Corinne
PA Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 29 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2861071	A1	20050422	FR 2003-12141	20031017
	FR 2861071	B1	20060106		
	AU 2004281216	A1	20050428	AU 2004-281216	20041015
	CA 2542925	A1	20050428	CA 2004-2542925	20041015
	WO 2005037782	A2	20050428	WO 2004-FR2642	20041015
	WO 2005037782	A3	20050707		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	EP 1682503	A2	20060726	EP 2004-791553	20041015
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	US 2006223861	A1	20061005	US 2006-405285	20060417
	NO 2006002031	A	20060706	NO 2006-2031	20060505
PRAI	FR 2003-12141	A	20031017		
	WO 2004-FR2642	W	20041015		

OS MARPAT 142:392296
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (un)substituted alkyl, phenylalkyl; X = H, halo, CF3, alkyl, alkoxy; R2 = cyclo/cycloalkyl/alkyl; R3 = H, halo, CF3, cyclo/alkyl, alkoxy, Ph, NH2, Ph, CN, NH2 and derivs., etc.; their free bases, acid addition salts, hydrates and solvates] were prepared as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2. For example, threo-II·HCl was prepared by acylation of cis-threo-(1,6-dimethylpiperidin-2-yl)phenylmethanamine (preparation given) with 2-chloro-3-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid in CH2Cl2 in the presence of EDAP/DMAP at room temperature for 5 h, followed by acidulation of the free base (threo-II) with HCl in 2-propanol. I inhibited glycine transport via glyt1 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 0.1 to 5 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse cortical homogenate. I inhibited glycine transport via glyt2 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 1 to 20 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse spinal homogenate. I are used to treat a variety of central nervous system diseases and conditions (no data).
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:589417 CAPLUS
DN 141:140320
TI A preparation of insecticidal piperidine and pyridine derivatives
IN Ding, Ping; Henrie, Robert H., II; Cohen, Daniel H.; Lyga, John W.; Rosen, David S.; Theodoridis, George; Zhang, Qun; Yeager, Walter H.; Donovan, Stephen F.; Zhang, Steven Shunxiang; Shulman, Inna; Yu, Seong Jae; Wang, Guozhi; Zhang, Y. Larry; Gopalsamy, Ariamala; Warkentin, Dennis L.; Rensner, Paul E.; Silverman, Ian R.; Cullen, Thomas G.
PA FMC Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 182 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004060371	A1	20040722	WO 2003-US38878	20031208
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,				

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO,
NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 2003296308	A1	20040729	AU 2003-296308	20031208
	EP 1572207	A1	20050914	EP 2003-814662	20031208
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003017324	A	20051116	BR 2003-17324	20031208
	CN 1729178	A	20060201	CN 2003-80106750	20031208
	CN 1744895	A	20060308	CN 2003-80109445	20031208
	JP 2006516149	T	20060622	JP 2005-508561	20031208
	US 2006135504	A1	20060622	US 2005-538998	20051216
PRAI	US 2002-434718P	P	20021218		
	US 2003-495059P	P	20030814		
	WO 2003-US38878	W	20031208		

OS MARPAT 141:140320
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to a preparation of insecticidal piperidine and pyridine derivs. of formula I [wherein: A is C or CH; B is substituted phenyl; C is O0-1; D is (CH2)0-3; E is a bridging group selected from (CR9R10)-(CR11R12)0-1, (CR9R10)-(CR11R12)0-1O, C3H6, C(O), or C(S)NH, etc.; R1 is H, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or aryl; R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6 are independently selected from H, halogen, (halo/hydroxy)alkyl, alkylthio, CN, or NO2, etc.; R7 is (halo/hydroxy/alkoxy/dialkylamino)alkyl, sulfonatoalkyl, arylalkyl, or arylcarbonyl, etc.; R8 is H, (cyclo)alkyl, alkoxy, amino, morpholinyl, or indolyl, etc.; R9, R10, R11, and R12 are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, etc.]. Prepared compds. were evaluated for activity against tobacco budworm in a surface-treated diet test. For instance, piperidine derivative II (compound 101, insecticidal activity: 100% mortality, 100% growth inhibition) was prepared via elimination reaction of hydroxymethylpiperidine derivative III, N-benzylation of the obtained methylenepiperidine derivative IV by 4-nitrophenylmethyl bromide, subsequent reduction of the nitro-group, N-carboxylation of the obtained amine V, and N-oxidation (example 1).

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:80190 CAPLUS
DN 140:128283
TI Preparation of N-[phenyl(piperidin-2-yl)methyl]benzamides as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2
IN Dachary, Emmanuelle; Dargazanli, Gihad; Estenne, Bouhtou Genevieve; Marabout, Benoit; Rakotoarisoa, Nathalie; Roger, Pierre; Sevrin, Mireille
PA Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 48 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2842805	A1	20040130	FR 2002-9589	20020729

WO 2004013100 A2 20040212 WO 2003-FR2355 20030725
WO 2004013100 A3 20040415
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003273474 A1 20040223 AU 2003-273474 20030725
PRAI FR 2002-9589 A 20020729
WO 2003-FR2355 W 20030725
OS MARPAT 140:128283
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, phenylalkyl, (un)substituted alkyl; X = H, halo, CF3, alkyl, alkoxy; R2 = H, halo, CF3, alkyl, alkoxy, methylenedioxy, NR4R5, (un)substituted phenyl; R4, R5 = independently H, alkyl; or NR4R5 = pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl; R3 = SO2NH2 and derivs., S-alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, CO2H and derivs., CONH2 and derivs., acetyl, benzoyl, CN, alkyl, thiophenyl, benzothiophenyl, thianthrenyl, (un)substituted phenyl; as enantiomers (1R,2R) or (1S,2S) or threo diastereomers, their pharmaceutical acceptable salts] were prepared as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2. For example, threo-II·HCl was prepared by acylation of threo-(1-methylpiperidin-2-yl)phenylmethanamine (preparation given) with 3-bromo-4-[[(cyclopropyl)(methyl)amino]sulfonyl]benzoic acid in CH2Cl2 in the presence of EDAP/HOBt at room temperature overnight, followed by acidulation of the free base (threo-II) with HCl in 2-propanol. (1S,2S)-I (R2 = halo or CF3) and their threo racemates inhibited glycine transport via glyt1 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 0.1 to 5 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse cortical homogenate. (1R,2R)-I (R2 = halo or NR3R4 defined as above) and their threo racemates inhibited glycine transport via glyt2 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 1 to 20 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse spinal homogenate. I are used to treat a variety of central nervous system diseases and conditions (no data).
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:80189 CAPLUS
DN 140:146004
TI Preparation of N-[phenyl(piperidin-2-yl)methyl]benzamides as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2
IN Dargazanli, Gihad; Estenne, Bouhtou Genevieve; Marabout, Benoit; Roger, Pierre; Sevrin, Mireille
PA Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 32 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2842804	A1	20040130	FR 2002-9588	20020729
	FR 2842804	B1	20040903		
	WO 2004013101	A2	20040212	WO 2003-FR2356	20030725
	WO 2004013101	A3	20040513		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003273475	A1	20040223	AU 2003-273475	20030725
	EP 1527048	A2	20050504	EP 2003-755635	20030725
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2005537293	T	20051208	JP 2004-525473	20030725
	US 2005153963	A1	20050714	US 2005-45247	20050128
PRAI	FR 2002-9588	A	20020729		
	WO 2003-FR2356	W	20030725		

OS MARPAT 140:146004
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (un)substituted alkyl, phenylalkylalkenyl; X = H, halo, CF3, alkyl, alkoxy; R2 = H, halo, OH and derivs., phenyl/alkyl, (CH2)nNR4R5; n = 2-4; R4, R5 = independently H, alkyl; or NR4R5 = pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl; as enantiomers (1R,2R) or (1S,2S) or threo diastereomers, their pharmaceutical acceptable salts] were prepared as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2. For example, II∘HCl was prepared by acylation of (1S)-[(2S)-(1-methylpiperidin-2-yl)]phenylmethanamine (preparation given) with 2,3-dichlorobenzoic acid in CH2Cl2 in the presence of EDAP/HOBt at room temperature for 5 h, followed by acidulation of the free base II with HCl in 2-propanol. (1S,2S)-I (R2 = halo) and their threo racemates inhibited glycine transport via glyt1 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 0.1 to 5 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse cortical homogenate. (1R,2R)-I (R2 = halo or NR3R4 defined as above) and their threo racemates inhibited glycine transport via glyt2 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 1 to 20 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse spinal homogenate. I are used to treat a variety of central nervous system diseases and conditions (no data).
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:20496 CAPLUS
DN 140:77034

TI Preparation of substituted 3- and 4-(aminomethyl)piperidines for use as β-secretase inhibitors in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

IN Boss, Christoph; Bur, Daniel; Fischli, Walter; Jenck, Francois; Weller, Thomas

PA Actelion Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004002483	A1	20040108	WO 2003-EP6674	20030625
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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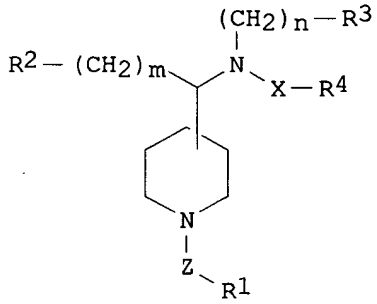
	AU 2003238046	A1	20040119	AU 2003-238046	20030625
PRAI	WO 2002-EP7101	A	20020627		
	WO 2003-EP6674	W	20030625		

OS MARPAT 140:77034

GI



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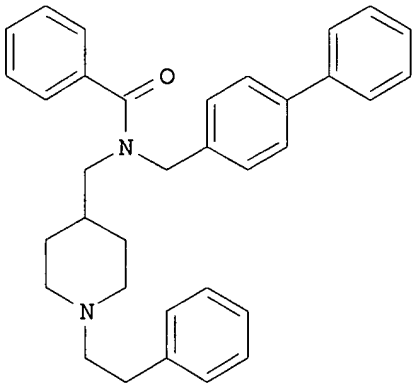


II

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, alkynyl,

heterocyclyl, (hetero)aryl; R2 and R3 = independently H, (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, alkynyl, heterocyclyl, (hetero)aryl; R4 = (cyclo)alkyl, cycloalkenylmethyl, heterocyclyl, (hetero)aryl; X = (CH2)nCH2(CH2)j, CO(CH2)p, CO(CH2)pNH(CH2)q, CO(CH2)fO(CH2)p, COCH=CH, SO2(CH2)p, SO2NH(CH2)p, SO2CH=CH; Z = a bond, (CH2)nCH2(CH2)j, CH2CH=CH, (CH2)gNHCO, (CH2)gNHCO2, (CH2)gNHCONH, (CH2)gO(CH2)m; n and j = independently 0-2; m = 0-1; n, p, and q = independently 0-4; f = 1-4; g = 2-4; and pure enantiomers, mixts. of enantiomers, pure diastereomers, mixts. of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixts. of diastereomers racemates, meso-forms, cis- and trans-isomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as β-secretase (BACE1) inhibitors. For example, reductive amination of 1-Boc-4-aminomethylpiperidine with 4-biphenylcarboxaldehyde, followed by acylation with 4-pentylbenzoyl chloride, deprotection, and reductive amination with phenylacetaldehyde gave II (no data for intermediates). Most of the prepared invention compds. were assayed for enzyme inhibition against the aspartic proteases human β-secretase (BACE1), plasmepsin II, plasmepsin IV, human cathepsin D, human cathepsin E, human renin, and HIV protease and were classified with activity of IC50 < 3 μM, 3 μM < IC50 < 7 μM, or IC50 > 7 μM. Thus, I and pharmaceutical compns. containing one or more compds. I are useful for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease and CNS disorders associated with amyloid deposition in the brain (no data).

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:837590 CAPLUS
DN 139:337891
TI Preparation of N-[phenyl(piperidin-2-yl)methyl]benzamides as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2
IN Dargazanli, Gihad; Estenne Bouhtou, Genevieve; Magat, Pascale; Marabout, Benoit; Medaisko, Florence; Roger, Pierre; Sevrin, Mireille; Veronique, Corinne
PA Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 36 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2838739	A1	20031024	FR 2002-4916	20020419
	FR 2838739	B1	20040528		
	CA 2481461	A1	20031030	CA 2003-2481461	20030417
	WO 2003089411	A1	20031030	WO 2003-FR1232	20030417
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003262420	A1	20031103	AU 2003-262420	20030417
	EP 1499589	A1	20050126	EP 2003-740634	20030417
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003009397	A	20050301	BR 2003-9397	20030417
	US 2005159450	A1	20050721	US 2003-511886	20030417

	CN 1662497	A	20050831	CN 2003-814006	20030417
	JP 2005527593	T	20050915	JP 2003-586132	20030417
	ZA 2004008154	A	20051010	ZA 2004-8154	20041008
	NO 2004004388	A	20050119	NO 2004-4388	20041015
PRAI	FR 2002-4916	A	20020419		
	WO 2003-FR1232	W	20030417		

OS MARPAT 139:337891
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (un)substituted alkyl, phenylalkyl; X = H, halo, CF3, alkyl, alkoxy; R2 = H, halo, CF3, alkyl, alkoxy, NR3R4, (un)substituted phenyl; R3, R4 = independently H, alkyl; or NR3R4 = pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl; as enantiomers (1R,2R) or (1S,2S) or threo diastereomers, their pharmaceutical acceptable salts and solvates] were prepared as specific inhibitors of glycine transporters glyt1 and/or glyt2. For example, threo-II·HCl was prepared by acylation of threo-(1-ethylpiperidin-2-yl)phenylmethanamine (preparation given) with 2-chloro-3-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid in CH2Cl2 in the presence of EDAP/HOBt at room temperature for 5 h, followed by acidulation of the free base (threo-II) with HCl in 2-propanol. (1S,2S)-I (R2 = halo or CF3) and their threo racemates inhibited glycine transport via glyt1 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.0001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 0.1 to 5 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse cortical homogenate. (1R,2R)-I (R2 = halo or NR3R4 defined as above) and their threo racemates inhibited glycine transport via glyt2 and displayed an IC50 in the range of 0.0001 to 10 μM in vitro, and a ED50 of 1 to 20 mg/kg when administered orally or i.p. in an in vivo test of [14C]glycine uptake in a mouse spinal homogenate. I are used to treat a variety of central nervous system diseases and conditions (no data).

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:849607 CAPLUS
DN 137:353007
TI Preparation of β-carbolines and other inhibitors of BACE-1 aspartic proteinase useful against Alzheimer's and other BACE-mediated diseases
IN Bhisetti, Govinda R.; Saunders, Jeffrey O.; Murcko, Mark A.; Lepre, Christopher A.; Britt, Shawn D.; Come, Jon H.; Deninger, David D.; Wang, Tianshang
PA Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 208 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002088101	A2	20021107	WO 2002-US13741	20020429
	WO 2002088101	A3	20030103		

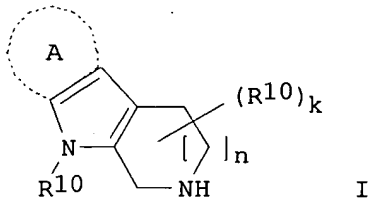
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,

UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002256418	A1	20021111	AU 2002-256418	20020429
US 2003095958	A1	20030522	US 2002-136576	20020429
EP 1389194	A2	20040218	EP 2002-725881	20020429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004534017	T	20041111	JP 2002-585403	20020429
PRAI US 2001-287169P	P	20010427		
US 2001-301049P	P	20010626		
US 2001-342263P	P	20011218		
WO 2002-US13741	W	20020429		

OS MARPAT 137:353007

GI

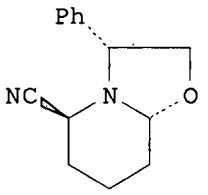


I

AB The present invention relates to a wide variety of inhibitors (e.g. naphthalene-1-carboxylic acid N-[2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-(piperazin-1-yl)pyrimidin-5-yl]amide; 9-[(naphthalen-2-yl)methyl]-6-[(3-trifluoromethylbenzyl)oxy]-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-β-carboline; 4-(biphenyl-4-yl)piperidine-3-carboxylic acid N-(1-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethyl)amide) of aspartic proteinases, particularly, BACE. The present invention also relates to compns. thereof and methods therewith for inhibiting BACE activity in a mammal, and for treating Alzheimer's Disease and other BACE-mediated diseases. The inhibitors have the following structural features: HB-1, HPB-4; and at least one of HPB-2 and HPB-3, wherein: HB-1 is a 1st H bonding moiety capable of forming up to four H bonds with the carboxylate O atoms of Asp-228 and Asp-32 of BACE-1; HPB-2 is a 2nd hydrophobic moiety capable of associating with substantially all residues in the flap binding pocket; HPB-3 is a 3rd hydrophobic moiety capable of associating with substantially all residues in the P2' binding pocket; HPB-4 is a 4th hydrophobic moiety capable of inducing favorable interactions with the Ph ring of at least two of Tyr-71, Phe-108 and Trp-76. In I (e.g. [6-(2-difluoromethoxybenzyloxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-β-carbolin-9-yl]naphthalen-1-ylmethanone), one set of the claimed compds., A is a five or six membered aryl ring having 0-2 heteroatoms independently selected from N, O or S, wherein: A has at least one R10 substituent and up to three more substituents selected from R10 or J; k is 0 or 1; n is 0-2; J is halogen, -R', -OR', -NO2, -CN, -CF3, -OCF3, oxo, 1,2-methylenedioxy, -N(R')2, -SR', -S(O)R', -S(O)N(R')2, -SO2R', -C(O)R', -CO2R', -C(O)N(R')2, -N(R')C(O)R', -N(R')C(O)OR', -N(R')C(O)N(R')2, or -OC(O)N(R')2, wherein R' is H, aliphatic, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroaralkyl; wherein R' is optionally substituted with up to 3 substituents selected independently from -R11, -OR11, -NO2, -CN, -CF3, -OCF3, oxo, 1,2-methylenedioxy, -N(R11)2, -SR11, -S(O)R11, -S(O)N(R11)2, -SO2R11, -C(O)R11, -CO2R11, -C(O)N(R11)2, -N(R11)C(O)R', -N(R11)C(O)OR11, -N(R11)C(O)N(R11)2, or -OC(O)N(R11)2. R11 is H, (C1-C6)-alkyl, (C2-C6)-alkenyl or alkynyl, or (C3-C6)cycloalkyl; R10 is P1-R1-P2-R2-W; P1 and P2 each are independently: absent or aliphatic; R1 and R2 each are independently: absent or R; R is a suitable linker; W is a

five to eleven membered monocyclic or bicyclic, aromatic or nonarom. ring having zero to three heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, N, or NH, wherein W has up to 3 substituents independently selected from J. Ranges of Ki values (>30, 3-30 and <3 μM) for inhibition of BACE-1 are tabulated for .apprx.500 compds. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, 30 example prepns. are included.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1996:531765 CAPLUS
DN 125:247551
TI Asymmetric Synthesis. 39.1 Synthesis of 2-(1-Aminoalkyl)piperidines via 2-Cyano-6-phenyl Oxazolopiperidine
AU Froelich, Olivier; Desos, Patrice; Bonin, Martine; Quirion, Jean-Charles; Husson, Henri-Philippe; Zhu, Jieping
CS Faculte des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques, Universite Rene Descartes, Paris, 75270, Fr.
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1996), 61(19), 6700-6705
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
GI



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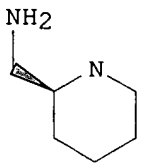
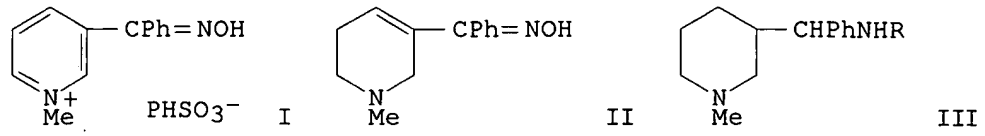


@ 2HCl

II

AB The asym. synthesis of a series of 2-piperidinealkanamines starting from (-)-2-cyano-6-phenyloxazolopiperidine was [i.e., [3R-(3α,5β,8aβ)]-hexahydro-3-phenyl-5H-oxazolo[3,2-a]pyridine-5-carbonitrile] (I) as described. LiAlH4 reduction of I followed by hydrogenolysis gave (-)-2-piperidinemethanamine dihydrochloride (II). Addition of lithium derivs. to the cyano group of I resulted in the formation of intermediate imino bicyclic systems which could be diastereoselectively reduced to substituted diamino alcs. The addition of an excess of PhLi to I in the presence of LiBr gave a disubstituted amine, the precursor of diphenyl[(2S)-piperidin-2-yl]methanamine.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1979:168416 CAPLUS
DN 90:168416
TI Synthesis and neurotropic properties of some α-aminobenzyl piperidines
AU Orlova, E. K.; Bulaev, V. M.; El'kin, A. I.; Meshcheryakova, L. M.; Zagorevskii, V. A.
CS Inst. Farm., Moscow, USSR
SO Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1979), 13(1), 47-51
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
DT Journal
LA Russian
OS CASREACT 90:168416
GI



AB Reduction of the pyridinium oxime salt I, prepared in 64% yield by reaction of 3-benzoylpyridine oxime with PhSO3Me, with KBH4 in HOAc gave 54% tetrahydropyridine II. Hydrogenation of II over Raney Ni gave a mixture of diastereoisomers III (R = H), which were acylated to give III (R = Ac, EtCO, EtO2C, Bz, pyridylcarbonyl). In some cases only one isomer was prepared and in others both were prepared III (R = benzyl, PhCH:CHCH2) were prepared by reaction of III (R = H) with PhCHO or PhCH:CHCHO, followed by reduction of the Schiff bases. The effect of the prepared compds. on the central nervous system was tested. One isomer of III (R = H, EtCO, benzyl) at doses of 112, 75 and 72 mg/kg in mice had weak central nervous system depressant activity. The prepared compds. at 10-50 mg/kg did not have analgesic activity. One of the isomers of III (R = H) had the greatest antimorphine effect.

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=> s (glycine(l)transport?)(l)(psychoses or schizophrenia or dementia)
        153549 GLYCINE
        808087 TRANSPORT?
          1035 PSYCHOSES
         16102 SCHIZOPHRENIA
         13240 DEMENTIA
L1         122 (GLYCINE(L)TRANSPORT?)(L)(PSYCHOSES OR SCHIZOPHRENIA OR DEMENTIA
               )

=> s l1 and py<2001
      20884436 PY<2001
L2           11 L1 AND PY<2001

=> d bib hit 1-11

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2000:753496  CAPLUS
DN   134:320356
TI   N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor-based treatment approaches in
     schizophrenia: The first decade
AU   Heresco-Levy, Uriel
CS   Ezrath Nashim-Herzog Memorial Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Hadassah
     Medical School, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 91351, Israel
SO   International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology (2000), 3(3),
     243-258
     CODEN: IJNUFB; ISSN: 1461-1457
PB   Cambridge University Press
DT   Journal; General Review
LA   English
RE.CNT  124   THERE ARE 124 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
SO   International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology (2000), 3(3),
     243-258
     CODEN: IJNUFB; ISSN: 1461-1457
AB   A review with many refs.  The study of excitatory amino acids (EAA) [e.g.
     glutamate (Glu), aspartate] as neurotransmitters has resulted in many new
     and fundamental concepts in neuroscience.  Much of this progress centers
     upon the role of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) subtype of Glu receptors in
     central nervous system synaptic transmission and plasticity.  A leading
     hypothesis suggests that deficits in NMDA receptor-mediated
     neurotransmission may be central to the pathophysiol. of
     schizophrenia.  The conceptual foundation of this hypothesis
     derives from the clin. effects of NMDA receptor antagonists, such as
     phencyclidine (PCP) and ketamine and from postmortem findings in brain
     samples of schizophrenia patients.  Consequently, at present
     there is an intense search for pharmacol. strategies capable of
     facilitating NMDA receptor function in this illness.  During the last
     decade, a first generation of small clin. studies has focused on assessing
     the therapeutic potential of glycine-(Gly) site agonists of the
     NMDA receptor, such as Gly, D-serine and D-cycloserine.  The results of
     these studies indicate that this type of compound may reduce neg. symptoms
     and executive cognitive deficits in schizophrenia patients.
     Furthermore, preliminary findings suggest that patients having low serum
     Gly levels may represent the population of choice for treatment with
     Gly-site agonists.  Addnl. potential schizophrenia treatments
     that may affect mainly NMDA receptor neurotransmission are: (i) other full
     and partial Gly-site agonists - in course of development for clin. use,
     and (ii) Gly transport antagonists that can inhibit Gly reuptake
     from neuronal synapses.  Moreover, the antipsychotic action of some
     typical and atypical neuroleptics may be mediated by their agonistic
     activity at the strychnine-insensitive NMDA receptor-associated Gly site.
     After decades of relative neglect, the role of glutamatergic
     neurotransmission in the pathophysiol. and therapeutics of
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schizophrenia is presently in process of conceptualization. In this context, it is likely that the development of NMDA receptor-based approaches for the treatment of this illness will continue. This trend is already supported by available clin. findings with Gly-site agonists and may herald an important, innovative development in the pharmacol. treatment of neuropsychiatric syndromes.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1999:576930 CAPLUS
DN 131:199712
TI Preparation of heterocyclic compounds as glycine transport inhibitors
IN Luyten, Walter Herman Maria Louis; Janssens, Frans Eduard; Kennis, Ludo Edmond Josephine
PA Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9945011	A1	19990910	WO 1999-EP1308	19990226 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2322136	A1	19990910	CA 1999-2322136	19990226 <--
	AU 9932544	A	19990920	AU 1999-32544	19990226 <--
	BR 9907953	A	20001024	BR 1999-7953	19990226 <--
	EP 1058684	A1	20001213	EP 1999-937930	19990226 <--
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	TR 200002570	T2	20001221	TR 2000-200002570	19990226 <--
	HU 200101281	A2	20010928	HU 2001-1281	19990226
	EE 200000483	A	20020215	EE 2000-483	19990226
	JP 2002505332	T	20020219	JP 2000-534553	19990226
	HR 2000000524	A1	20010228	HR 2000-524	20000802
	BG 104686	A	20010430	BG 2000-104686	20000811
	NO 2000004432	A	20001102	NO 2000-4432	20000905 <--
PRAI	EP 1998-200700	A	19980306		
	WO 1999-EP1308	W	19990226		

OS MARPAT 131:199712
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
PI WO 9945011 A1 19990910

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9945011	A1	19990910	WO 1999-EP1308	19990226 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2322136	A1	19990910	CA 1999-2322136	19990226 <--
	AU 9932544	A	19990920	AU 1999-32544	19990226 <--
	BR 9907953	A	20001024	BR 1999-7953	19990226 <--
	EP 1058684	A1	20001213	EP 1999-937930	19990226 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

TR 200002570	T2	20001221	TR 2000-200002570	19990226 <--
HU 200101281	A2	20010928	HU 2001-1281	19990226
EE 200000483	A	20020215	EE 2000-483	19990226
JP 2002505332	T	20020219	JP 2000-534553	19990226
HR 2000000524	A1	20010228	HR 2000-524	20000802
BG 104686	A	20010430	BG 2000-104686	20000811
NO 2000004432	A	20001102	NO 2000-4432	20000905 <--

AB The present invention is concerned with the use of glycine transport inhibiting α,α-diphenyl-1-piperidinebutanamides for the preparation of medicaments, title compds. I (R1, R2, = H, alkyl; X = CR4R5; R4 = H, OH, etc.; R5 = diarylmethyloxyalkyl, etc) for treating disorders of the central and peripheral nervous system, in particular psychoses, pain, epilepsy, neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's disease), stroke, head trauma, multiple sclerosis and the like. The title compound II was prepared Formulations are given. The invention further comprises novel compds., their preparation and their pharmaceutical forms. The bioactivity of II was demonstrated.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1999:576769 CAPLUS
DN 131:219171
TI Glycine transport inhibitors
IN Luyten, Walter Herman Maria Louis; Janssens, Frans Eduard; Kennis, Ludo Edmond Josephine
PA Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9944596	A2	19990910	WO 1999-EP1309	19990226 <--
WO 9944596	A3	20000217		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2322164	A1	19990910	CA 1999-2322164	19990226 <--
AU 9934089	A	19990920	AU 1999-34089	19990226 <--
TR 200002567	T2	20001121	TR 2000-200002567	19990226 <--
EP 1059922	A2	20001220	EP 1999-915541	19990226 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 9907951	A	20010130	BR 1999-7951	19990226
HU 200101048	A2	20011028	HU 2001-1048	19990226
EE 200000482	A	20020215	EE 2000-482	19990226
JP 2002505277	T	20020219	JP 2000-534198	19990226
HR 2000000523	A1	20010228	HR 2000-523	20000802
BG 104685	A	20010430	BG 2000-104685	20000811
NO 2000004431	A	20001030	NO 2000-4431	20000905 <--
PRAI EP 1998-200701	A	19980306		
WO 1999-EP1309	W	19990226		

OS MARPAT 131:219171
PI WO 9944596 A2 19990910

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9944596	A2	19990910	WO 1999-EP1309	19990226 <--

WO 9944596 A3 20000217
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2322164	A1	19990910	CA 1999-2322164	19990226 <--
AU 9934089	A	19990920	AU 1999-34089	19990226 <--
TR 200002567	T2	20001121	TR 2000-200002567	19990226 <--
EP 1059922	A2	20001220	EP 1999-915541	19990226 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9907951	A	20010130	BR 1999-7951	19990226
HU 200101048	A2	20011028	HU 2001-1048	19990226
EE 200000482	A	20020215	EE 2000-482	19990226
JP 2002505277	T	20020219	JP 2000-534198	19990226
HR 2000000523	A1	20010228	HR 2000-523	20000802
BG 104685	A	20010430	BG 2000-104685	20000811
NO 2000004431	A	20001030	NO 2000-4431	20000905 <--

AB The present invention is concerned with the use of glycine transport inhibiting [4,4-bis(4-fluorophenyl)butyl]-1-(piperazinyl and piperidinyl) derivs. for the preparation of medicaments for treating disorders of the central and peripheral nervous system, in particular psychoses, pain, epilepsy, neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's disease), stroke, head trauma, multiple sclerosis and the like. E.g., 3-[1-[4,4-bis(4-fluorophenyl)butyl]-4-piperidinyl]-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone was prepared as were a number of other derivs. The compds. were assayed for transport via GlyT1 transporters. Film-coated tablets were also prepared

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1999:221571 CAPLUS
DN 131:67958
TI Reversal of phencyclidine-induced effects by glycine and glycine transport inhibitors
AU Javitt, Daniel C.; Balla, Andrea; Sershen, Henry; Lajtha, Abel
CS Program in Cognitive Neuroscience and Schizophrenia, Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, NY, 10962, USA
SO Biological Psychiatry (1999), 45(6), 668-679
CODEN: BIPCBF; ISSN: 0006-3223
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 94 THERE ARE 94 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
SO Biological Psychiatry (1999), 45(6), 668-679
CODEN: BIPCBF; ISSN: 0006-3223
AB Phencycline (PCP, "angel dust") and other noncompetitive antagonists of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-type glutamatergic neurotransmission induce psychotic effects in humans that closely resemble pos., neg., and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia. Behavioral effects of PCP in rodents are reversed by glycine (GLY) and other NMDA augmenting agents. In rodents, behavioral effects of PCP are mediated, in part, by secondary dysregulation of subcortical dopaminergic neurotransmission. This study evaluates effects of GLY and GLY transport antagonists on behavioral and neurochem. consequences of PCP administration in rodents. Two sep. expts. were performed. In the first, effects of GLY on PCP-induced stimulation of dopaminergic neurotransmission in nucleus accumbens were evaluated using in vivo microdialysis in awake animals. In the second, effects of a series of GLY transport antagonists were evaluated for potency in inhibiting

PCP-induced hyperactivity. In microdialysis studies, GLY significantly inhibited PCP-induced stimulation of subcortical DA release in a dose-dependent fashion. In behavioral studies, the potency of a series of GLY transport antagonists for inhibiting PCP-induced hyperactivity in vivo correlated significantly with their potency in antagonizing GLY transport in vitro. These findings suggest, first, that GLY reverses not only the behavioral, but also the neurochem., effects of PCP in rodents. Second, the findings suggest that GLY transport antagonists may induce similar effects to GLY, and may therefore represent an appropriate site for targeted drug development.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1999:169601 CAPLUS
DN 131:13198
TI Glutamate in CNS disorders as a target for drug development: an update
AU Parsons, Chris G.; Danysz, Wojciech; Quack, Gunter
CS Merz + Co., Frankfurt, Germany
SO Drug News & Perspectives (1998), 11(9), 523-569
CODEN: DNPEED; ISSN: 0214-0934
PB Prous Science
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
RE.CNT 782 THERE ARE 782 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
SO Drug News & Perspectives (1998), 11(9), 523-569
CODEN: DNPEED; ISSN: 0214-0934
AB The authors provide an extensive review, with 783 refs., of new data related to the role of glutamate in CNS disorders, describing new aspects in glutamate and glutamatergic receptors-NMDA receptors, NR2B-selective antagonists, non-NMDA ionotropic glutamate receptors, N-acetylaspartylglutamate, and glutamate and glycine transporters. New findings in animal models and in human diseases - stroke, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases, tardive dyskinesia, ALS, olivopontocerebellar degeneration, AIDS, allergic encephalomyelitis, epilepsy, anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, liver disease, aminoglycoside antibiotic-induced hearing loss, hemiplegia, chronic pain and drug tolerance and abuse-are presented. Finally, the authors cite the progress achieved in the development of agents that interact with the glutamatergic system: NMDA channel blockers, competitive NMDA receptor antagonists, NR2B-selective antagonists, glutamate release inhibitors, glycineB antagonists, AMPA and kainate receptor antagonists, AMPA receptor-pos. modulators and agents that act by modifying endogenous kynurenic acid metabolism

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:752230 CAPLUS
DN 130:10647
TI Treatment of negative and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia with glycine uptake antagonists
IN Javitt, Daniel C.
PA USA
SO U.S., 25 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5837730	A	19981117	US 1996-759681	19961206 <--
PRAI US 1996-759681		19961206		

RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
PI US 5837730 A 19981117

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5837730	A	19981117	US 1996-759681	19961206 <--

IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(amino acid-transporting, glycine transporters; treatment of neg. and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia in humans with glycine uptake antagonists and glycine in relation to use with other antipsychotics)

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:708835 CAPLUS
DN 129:312470
TI human glycine transporter cDNA sequence and therapeutic applications for nervous system disorders
IN Albert, Vivian R.; Kowalski, Leslie R. Z.
PA Allelix Neuroscience Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9846619	A1	19981022	WO 1998-US7215	19980413 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6008015	A	19991228	US 1997-834467	19970411 <--
	CA 2283535	A1	19981022	CA 1998-2283535	19980413 <--
	AU 9868968	A	19981111	AU 1998-68968	19980413 <--
	AU 741129	B2	20011122		
	EP 996626	A1	20000503	EP 1998-914664	19980413 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2001521388	T	20011106	JP 1998-544092	19980413
	US 6251617	B1	20010626	US 1999-396177	19990914
PRAI	US 1997-834467	A	19970411		
	WO 1998-US7215	W	19980413		

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 9846619 A1 19981022

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9846619	A1	19981022	WO 1998-US7215	19980413 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6008015	A	19991228	US 1997-834467	19970411 <--
	CA 2283535	A1	19981022	CA 1998-2283535	19980413 <--
	AU 9868968	A	19981111	AU 1998-68968	19980413 <--
	AU 741129	B2	20011122		

EP 996626 A1 20000503 EP 1998-914664 19980413 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
JP 2001521388 T 20011106 JP 1998-544092 19980413
US 6251617 B1 20010626 US 1999-396177 19990914

IT Alzheimer's disease
Epilepsy
Schizophrenia
(therapy for; human glycine transporter cDNA sequence and therapeutic applications for nervous system disorders)

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:448883 CAPLUS
DN 129:187933
TI Neurochemical alterations in the cerebellum of a murine model of Niemann-Pick type C disease
AU Yadid, Gal; Sotnik-Barkai, Iris; Tornatore, Carlo; Baker-Cairns, Belinda; Harvey-White, Judith; Pentchev, Peter G.; Goldin, Ehud
CS Department of Life Sciences, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, 52900, Israel
SO Brain Research (1998), 799(2), 250-256
CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
SO Brain Research (1998), 799(2), 250-256
CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993
AB Niemann-Pick disease Type C (NPC) is a progressive neurovisceral metabolic disorder that is caused in most patients by a defect in a recently found gene, NPC-1. Neurol. damage includes visual disorders such as vertical supranuclear gaze palsy, movement disorders such as dystonia and ataxia, dementia, and seizures. So far the biochem. deficit, most likely manifested by delayed intracellular cholesterol transport, has not been correlated with the progressive neurol. damage. A mutant Balb/C mouse with a defect in the same gene is used as a model to study NPC. Pathol. examination of brain tissue obtained by autopsy from NPC patients or brains of affected NPC mice of different ages, revealed signs of extensive damage throughout the brain, including neurofibrillary tangles and intracellular storage of various compds. Loss of cerebellar Purkinje cells was the most significant specific damage. The present study examined whether the neurochem. changes present in the NPC mouse brain were related to the pathol. changes. The results show major alterations in the levels of serotonin and its main metabolite, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, in the cerebellum and cortex of NPC mice. The levels of the inhibitory amino acid glycine were threefold higher in the cerebellum of NPC mice and those of glutamate and GABA decreased in the cortex. Tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactivity was present in Purkinje cells, and the levels of l-DOPA increased specifically in the vermis of the cerebellum. These results are the first to indicate changes in neurotransmitters in NPC and that these could be correlated with some of the neuropathol. of this disease.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1997:805755 CAPLUS
DN 128:70786
TI Glycine transporter-transfected cells and uses thereof
IN Ognyanov, Vassil Iliya; Borden, Laurence; Bell, Stanley Charles; Zhang, Jing
PA Trophix Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 80 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9745446	A1	19971204	WO 1997-US9347	19970529 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5824486	A	19981020	US 1996-655836	19960531 <--
	CA 2254835	A1	19971204	CA 1997-2254835	19970529 <--
	AU 9732232	A	19980105	AU 1997-32232	19970529 <--
	AU 735905	B2	20010719		
	EP 954527	A1	19991110	EP 1997-927880	19970529 <--
	EP 954527	B1	20041229		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000513213	T	20001010	JP 1997-543002	19970529 <--
	AT 286065	T	20050115	AT 1997-927880	19970529
	US 5968823	A	19991019	US 1998-20753	19980209 <--
PRAI	US 1996-655836	A	19960531		
	WO 1997-US9347	W	19970529		

PI WO 9745446 A1 19971204

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9745446	A1	19971204	WO 1997-US9347	19970529 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5824486	A	19981020	US 1996-655836	19960531 <--
	CA 2254835	A1	19971204	CA 1997-2254835	19970529 <--
	AU 9732232	A	19980105	AU 1997-32232	19970529 <--
	AU 735905	B2	20010719		
	EP 954527	A1	19991110	EP 1997-927880	19970529 <--
	EP 954527	B1	20041229		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000513213	T	20001010	JP 1997-543002	19970529 <--
	AT 286065	T	20050115	AT 1997-927880	19970529
	US 5968823	A	19991019	US 1998-20753	19980209 <--

IT AIDS (disease)
AIDS (disease)
(AIDS dementia complex, screening of drugs for; glycine transporter-transfected nervous system cells and uses thereof)

IT Mental disorder
Mental disorder
(AIDS dementia, screening of drugs for; glycine transporter-transfected nervous system cells and uses thereof)

IT Mental disorder
(dementia, multi-infarct, screening of drugs for; glycine transporter-transfected nervous system cells and uses thereof)

IT Alzheimer's disease
Multiple sclerosis
Schizophrenia

(screening of drugs for; glycine transporter
-transfected nervous system cells and uses thereof)

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1993:464000 CAPLUS
DN 119:64000
TI Mammalian glycine transporter cDNA and its use in modulating transporter gene expression and in identifying transport-modifying drugs
IN Smith, Kelli; Borden, Laurence A.; Branchek, Theresa; Hartig, Paul R.; Weinshank, Richard L.
PA Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 124 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9310228	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US9662	19921112	<--
	W: AU, CA, JP, US					
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE					
	AU 9230713	A	19930615	AU 1992-30713	19921112	<--
	AU 679432	B2	19970703			
	EP 614487	A1	19940914	EP 1992-924383	19921112	<--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE					
	JP 2002514882	T	20020521	JP 1993-509363	19921112	
	US 5756348	A	19980526	US 1994-240783	19941110	<--
PRAI	US 1991-791927	A2	19911112			
	WO 1992-US9662	A	19921112			

PI WO 9310228 A1 19930527

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9310228	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US9662	19921112	<--
	W: AU, CA, JP, US					
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE					
	AU 9230713	A	19930615	AU 1992-30713	19921112	<--
	AU 679432	B2	19970703			
	EP 614487	A1	19940914	EP 1992-924383	19921112	<--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE					
	JP 2002514882	T	20020521	JP 1993-509363	19921112	
	US 5756348	A	19980526	US 1994-240783	19941110	<--

AB The cDNAs for rat and human glycine transporter are cloned and sequenced. Antisense oligonucleotides derived from this cDNA can be used to modulate expression of the transporter gene, while sense oligonucleotides are useful in detecting expression of the gene (by identifying transporter mRNA). Cells expressing this cDNA can be used to identify compds. which influence the function of the transporter. These potential drugs could be used to treat disorders/diseases such as epilepsy and schizophrenia. The rat glycine transporter cDNA was expressed in COS-7 cells and its pharmacol. properties were determined
IT Schizophrenia
(treatment of, anti-glycine transporter antibody or antisense oligonucleotide to transporter mRNA for)

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1988:35852 CAPLUS
DN 108:35852
TI Decreased tyrosine transport in fibroblasts from schizophrenic patients
AU Hagenfeldt, L.; Venizelos, N.; Bjerkenstedt, L.; Wiesel, F. A.
CS Karolinska Inst., Karolinska Hosp., Stockholm, S-104 01, Swed.
SO Life Sciences (1987), 41(25), 2749-57
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
DT Journal

LA English
SO Life Sciences (1987), 41(25), 2749-57
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
AB Amino acid transport was studied in vitro in cultured fibroblasts from schizophrenic patients and controls. An isolated decrease in the transport capacity (Vmax) for tyrosine was observed in cells from the patients. The Km for tyrosine transport was unaffected. The kinetic parameters for phenylalanine, tryptophan, leucine, and glycine transport did not differ between patients and controls. Competitive inhibition among the amino acids transported by the L-system and its exchange properties were normal in cells from the patients. No differences in intracellular levels of amino acids between patients and controls were observed The decreased tyrosine transport in the cells from schizophrenic patients appears not to be related to any known amino acid transport system and may reflect a more general defect in plasma membrane function in schizophrenia.